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He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Dante.*
Those seditions, that seemed moderate before, became
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,
stark staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbutnot.*
STAR'KLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guileless labour, *Shakespeare.*
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Dryden.*
STAR'LESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night;
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*
STAR'LIGHT. *n. f.* [from *star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* stream. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danced by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*
STAR'LIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*
STAR'LIKE. *adj.* [from *star* and *like*.]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nightshade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,
And has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*
like and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
STAR'LING. *n. f.* [from *stern*, Saxon.] A small singing bird.
I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*
STAR'PAVED. *adj.* [from *star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpaved*. *Milton.*
STAR'PROOF. *adj.* [from *star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*
STAR-READ. *n. f.* [from *star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;
astronomy. *Spenser.*
STAR'RED. *adj.* [from *star*.]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Starred most unluckily, is from my breaſt
Held out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *starred* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starred* with golden studs around. *Pope.*
STAR'RY. *adj.* [from *star*.]
1. Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkeſt ſkies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*
STAR'RING. *adj.* [from *stern*, Latin; from *star*.] Shining with
stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craſhaw.*
STAR'SHOOT. *n. f.* [from *star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called
a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling
star. *Boyle.*
To **STAR'T.** *v. n.* [from *stern*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the
animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that
kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition,
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would
be suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*, for the *starting* is an
erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back;
It *started* back. *Shakespeare.*
I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and
solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier on Cæcrops.*
2. To rise suddenly.
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Reſonance.*
They *starting* up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,
though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own
accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer liſt his awful head,
Zollus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and riſe up their drowly heads. *Chapelain.*
A ſpirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And watch'd the *starting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To shrink; to winch.
What trick, what *starting* hole, canſt thou find out to hide
thee from this open flame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest ſort upon
themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, wheno-
ever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Craſhaw.*
Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *start* aſide, un-
leſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watt.*
6. To get out from the barrier at a race.
It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,
as the *starting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*
Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And cry again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Altham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *starting* place. *Denham.*
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To get out on any purſuit.
Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart ſtill yoked with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up
their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *started*. *L'Eſtrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown
behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed
with the other. *Collier.*
To **STAR'T.** *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly.
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*
Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery doſt thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *start*ed ye. *L'Eſtr.*
2. To make to *start* or fly haſtily from a hiding place.
The blood more ſtirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*
I *start*ed from its ſtern bow'r
The riſing game, and chae'd from ſlow'r to ſlow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-
duce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakespeare.*
It was undeniſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier
deſign, to *start* and follow another of leſs moment. *Spenser.*
Inſignificant cavils may be *start*ed againſt every thing that is
not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*
I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the
people love to *start* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon's Traveller.*
4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.
The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can
start. *Temple.*
5. To put ſuddenly out of place.
One, by a fall in wreſtling, *start*ed the end of the claviſe
from the ſternon. *Boyle's Natural History.*

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START. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the
frame from fear or alarm.
These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire, *Shakespeare.*
Authoriz'd by her grandam.
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.
Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Bale inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*
Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*
Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addiſon's Cato.*
We were well enough pleas'd with this *start* of thought. *Addiſon.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
For he did ſpeak in *starts* diſtractedly. *Shakespeare.*
Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
Thy ſubtle ways be narrow ſtraits;
Thy curſes but ſudden *starts*;
And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Jonſon.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but
all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtrange.*
An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *start* of
paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
5. A quick spring or motion.
In *starts*, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the
ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is
the ſound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*
How could water make thoſe viſible *starts* upon freezing,
but by ſome ſubtle freezing principle which ſuddenly ſhoots
into it. *Grew's Optic. Sac.*
6. Fiſt emission from the barrier; act of ſetting out.
You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* caſt in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of
firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. To get the **START.** To begin before another; to obtain ad-
vantage over another.
Get the *start* of the majeſtick world. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæſ.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, un-
der pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that
time, doth cauſeſouly get the *start* and advantage at common
law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu*
quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will get the *start*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had got ſo much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*
She might have forſaken him, if he had not got the *start* of
her. *Dryden's Ann. Dedication.*
The reaſon why the mathematics and mechanic arts have
ſo much got the *start* in growth of other ſciences, may be re-
ſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by
that reverential awe of former diſcoverers. *Glanville.*
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works
of nature than the new ſtile. *Addiſon.*
STAR'TER. *n. f.* [from *start*.] One that ſhrinks from his
purpoſe.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*
STAR'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with
frequent intermiſſion.
Why do you ſpeak ſo *startingly* and raſh. *Shak. Othello.*
To **STAR'TLE.** *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.
The *startling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pomel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*
Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *startles* at deſtruction? *Addiſon's Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſon's Cato.*
To **STAR'TLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, ſurprize, or alarm.
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his

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known affections to the king's service, from which it was not
poſſible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*
Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *startle* him, and
would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wicked-
neſs. *Clarendon.*
Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his ſight,
And ſinging *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*
The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *startle*
us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers
ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*
His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical:
ſome people, he found, were *startled* at it; ſo he was forced
boldly to make reſtriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*
Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruffles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*
STAR'TLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-
den impreſſion of terror.
After having recovered from my firſt *startle*, I was very well
pleaſed at the accident. *Spenser.*
STAR'TUP. *n. f.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into
notice.
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*
To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [from *stern*, Saxon; *starven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.
To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guileleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *starve*. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe,
of leſs properly.
Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *starving* with
hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which
to chuſe. *Locke.*
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feveriſh and deli-
rious. *Arbutnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I ſeen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold.
Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to
theſe northern countries, they muſt have *starved* for want of
ſun. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To **STARVE.** *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*
If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand,
they would have been guilty of *starving* themſelves. *Pope.*
2. To ſubdue by famine.
Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *starve* th' untam'd diſcite. *Dryden.*
Attalus endeavour'd to *starve* Italy, by ſtopping their con-
voy of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *starved* by diſuſe, and have
loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature ſited them to re-
ceive. *Locke.*
STARVELING. *n. f.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak
for want of nourishment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare.*
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Dante.*
The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*
The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *starveling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſutenance, will yield
A ſlender Autumn. *Philips.*
Poor